
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. Deposits and Investments with State Treasurer

Unless specifically exempt, every agency of the State and certain component units are required by General Statute 147-77 to deposit moneys received with the State Treasurer or with a depository institution in the name of the State Treasurer. Certain local governmental units that are not part of the reporting entity are also allowed to deposit money with the State Treasurer. Expenditures for the primary government and certain component units are made by warrants issued by the agencies and drawn on the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer processes these warrants each day when presented by the Federal Reserve Bank. General Statute 147-69.1 authorizes the State Treasurer to invest all deposits in obligations of or fully guaranteed by the United States; obligations of certain federal agencies; specified repurchase agreements; obligations of the State of North Carolina; time deposits with specified financial institutions; prime quality commercial paper with specified ratings; specified bills of exchange or time drafts; asset-backed securities with specified ratings; and corporate bonds and notes with specified ratings.

General Statute 147-69.2 authorizes the State Treasurer to invest the deposits of certain special funds, including the pension trust funds, the State Health Plan, the Disability Income Plan of N.C., the Escheat Fund, the Public School Insurance Fund, the State Education Assistance Authority, and trust funds of the University of North Carolina System, in the investments authorized in General Statute 147-69.1; general obligations of other states; general obligations of North Carolina local governments; asset-backed securities bearing specific ratings; and obligations of any company incorporated within or outside the United States bearing specific ratings. The deposits of the pension trust funds may be invested in all of the above plus certain insurance contracts; group trusts; individual, common or collective trusts of banks and trust companies; real estate investment trusts; limited partnership interest in limited liability partnerships or limited liability companies; and certain stocks and mutual funds.

External Investment Pool

To ensure that these and other legal and regulatory limitations are met, all cash deposited with the State Treasurer, except for the UNC Hospitals, Public Hospitals, Escheat Fund, and bond proceeds investment accounts and the Local Government Other Post-Employment Benefits Fund, is maintained in the Investment Pool. This pool, a governmental external investment pool, consists of the following individual investment portfolios:

Short-term Investment – This portfolio may hold any of the investments authorized by General Statute 147-69.1. The Short-term Investment portfolio is the primary cash

management account for the State and is managed in such a manner as to be readily convertible into cash. The primary participants of this portfolio are the General Fund and the Highway Funds. Other participants include the remaining portfolios listed below, universities and various boards, commissions, community colleges, and school administrative units that make voluntary deposits with the State Treasurer.

Long-term Investment – This portfolio may hold the fixed-income investments authorized by General Statutes 147-69.1 and 147-69.2. Since the deposits in this fund are typically not needed for day-to-day operations, the investment vehicles used generally have a longer term and higher return than those held in the Short-term Investment portfolio. The primary participants of the portfolio are the pension trust funds.

Equity Investment – This portfolio holds an equity-based trust. The State's pension trust funds are the sole participants in the portfolio.

Real Estate Investment – This portfolio holds investments in real estate-based trust funds and group annuity contracts. The State's pension trust funds are the sole participants in the portfolio.

Alternative Investment – This portfolio holds investments in limited partnerships and equities received in the form of distributions from its primary investments. The State's pension trust funds are the sole participants in the portfolio.

All of the above investment portfolios operate like individual investment pools, except that an investment portfolio may hold shares in other investment portfolios at the discretion of the State Treasurer and subject to the legal limitations discussed above. To this extent, the deposits are commingled; and therefore, the State Treasurer considers all investment portfolios to be part of a single pool, the Investment Pool. The Investment Pool contains deposits from funds and component units of the reporting entity (internal portion) as well as deposits from certain legally separate organizations outside the reporting entity (external portion). This pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not subject to any formal oversight other than that of the legislative body.

At year-end, the condensed financial statements for the Investment Pool maintained by the State Treasurer were as follows (dollars in thousands):

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Assets
June 30, 2008

Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 159,914
Other assets.....	524,009
Investments.....	<u>107,162,475</u>
Total assets.....	<u>107,846,398</u>
Liabilities:	
Distributions payable.....	11,192
Obligations under securities lending.....	<u>22,753,195</u>
Total liabilities.....	<u>22,764,387</u>
Net Assets:	
Internal:	
Primary government.....	81,869,816
Component units.....	2,747,704
External.....	<u>464,491</u>
Total net assets.....	<u>\$ 85,082,011</u>

Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008

Revenues:	
Investment income.....	<u>\$ 399,998</u>
Expenses:	
Securities lending.....	971,496
Investment management.....	<u>283,386</u>
Total expenses.....	<u>1,254,882</u>
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations.....	(854,884)
Distributions to participants:	
Distributions paid and payable.....	854,884
Share transactions:	
Reinvestment of distributions.....	(857,531)
Net share redemptions.....	<u>(1,731,736)</u>
Total increase in net assets.....	(2,589,267)
Net assets:	
Beginning of year.....	87,671,278
End of year.....	<u>\$ 85,082,011</u>

The external portion of the Investment Pool is presented in the State's financial statements as an investment trust fund. Each fund and component unit's share of the internal equity in the Investment Pool is reported in the State's financial statements as an asset of those funds or component units. Equity in the Short-term Investment portfolio is reported as cash and cash equivalents while equity in the Long-term Investment, Equity Investment, Real Estate Investment, and Alternative Investment portfolios is reported as investments. The internal equity of the pool differs from the amount of assets reported by the funds and component units due to the typical banker/customer outstanding and in-transit items. Additionally, each fund reports its share of the assets and liabilities arising from securities lending transactions. The State reports the assets and liabilities arising from securities lending transactions for component units as part of the State's agency funds, rather than allocate them to the component units.

Investments in nonparticipating contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at cost. Other investments held in the Short-term Investment portfolio are reported at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. All other investments are reported at fair value. Fair values are determined daily for the Long-term Investment and Equity Investment portfolios and quarterly for the Real Estate Investment and Alternative Investment portfolios. The fair value of fixed income securities is based on future principal and interest payments discounted using current yields for similar instruments. Investments in real estate trusts, limited partnerships, and the equity trust are valued using market prices provided by the third party professionals. Participants' shares sold and redeemed are determined in the same manner as is used to report investments, and the State Treasurer does not provide or obtain legally binding guarantees to support share values.

Net investment income earned by the Investment Pool is generally distributed on a pro rata basis. However, in accordance with legal requirements, the General Fund receives all investment income earned by funds created for purposes of meeting appropriations. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, \$54.2 million of investment income associated with other funds was credited to the General Fund.

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk. For deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the State's deposits may not be recovered. At year-end, the Investment Pool's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

The State Treasurer's deposit policy for custodial credit risk is limited to complying with the collateralization rules of the North Carolina Administrative Code (Chapter 20 NCAC 7). Deposits to the Investment Pool may be made in any bank, savings and loan association or trust company in the State as approved by the State Treasurer. The North Carolina Administrative Code requires depositories to collateralize all balances that are not insured. The depositories must maintain specified security types in a third party escrow account established by the State Treasurer. The securities collateral must be governmental in origin (e.g., U.S. Treasury, U.S. agency, or state and local government obligations) or the highest grade commercial paper and bankers' acceptances. The market value of the collateral must not be less than the value of the uninsured deposits. The depositories may elect to collateralize deposits separately (dedicated method) or include deposits of the North Carolina local government units in a collateral pool with the State and certain component units (pooling method).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Investments

At year-end, the Investment Pool maintained by the State Treasurer had the following investments and maturities (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Investment Maturities (in Years)			
		Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More Than 10
Debt securities:					
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 9,847,070	\$ 2,655,768	\$ 422,966	\$ 2,641,452	\$ 4,126,884
U.S. agencies	12,763,949	1,821,787	5,093,274	4,814,410	1,034,478
Mortgage pass-throughs	7,040,414	—	—	4,070	7,036,344
Domestic corporate bonds	10,142,008	71,815	1,289,368	4,653,708	4,127,117
Securities purchased with cash collateral under securities lending program:					
Asset-backed securities	8,640,121	4,990,258	3,649,863	—	—
Repurchase agreements	3,388,405	3,388,405	—	—	—
Domestic corporate bonds	10,724,669	3,338,565	7,386,104	—	—
	62,546,636	\$ 16,266,598	\$ 17,841,575	\$ 12,113,640	\$ 16,324,823
Other securities:					
Equity based trust - domestic	23,242,643				
Equity based trust - international	12,858,444				
Alternative investments:					
Hedge funds	951,778				
Private equity investment partnerships	2,497,877				
Stock distributions	6,925				
Real estate trust funds	4,716,822				
Total investment securities	\$ 106,821,125				

In addition to the above amount, certificates of deposit in the amount of \$341 million are reported as investments in the Condensed Statement of Net Assets presented previously.

Also, the major investment classifications of the Investment Pool had the following attributes at year-end (dollars in thousands):

Investment Classification	Principal Amount	Range of Interest Rates
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 8,603,016	1.62%-8.87%
U.S. agencies	12,634,375	0.00%-7.12%
Mortgage pass-throughs	7,009,763	4.50%-9.00%
Domestic corporate bonds	10,341,796	3.87%-9.65%
Securities purchased with cash collateral under securities lending program:		
Asset-backed securities	8,640,733	2.46%-3.58%
Repurchase agreements	3,388,405	2.10%-2.94%
Domestic corporate bonds	10,725,900	2.42%-3.47%
Equity-based trust - domestic	n/a	n/a
Equity-based trust - international	n/a	n/a

Equity-based Trust - The State Treasurer has contracted with an external party (Trustee) to create the "Treasurer of the State of North Carolina Equity Investment Fund Pooled Trust" (the Trust). The State's pension trust funds are the only depositors in the Trust. The State Treasurer employs investment managers to manage the assets, primarily in equity and equity-based securities in accordance with the General Statutes and parameters provided by the State Treasurer. The Trustee maintains custody of the underlying securities in the

name of the Trust, services the securities, engages in securities lending transactions, and maintains all related accounting records. The Trustee also invests residual cash in a cash sweep fund and may be temporarily employed as an investment manager. The State Treasurer maintains beneficial interest in the Trust and no direct ownership of the securities.

Interest Rate Risk. Although there is no formally adopted investment policy, as a means of managing interest rate risk,

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fixed income assets of the Short-term Investment portfolio are invested in a laddered maturity approach that focuses on short maturity securities with ample liquidity. The Short-term Investment portfolio had a weighted average maturity of 2.9 years as of June 30, 2008. Most of the cash and cash equivalents of the major governmental and enterprise funds are invested in this portfolio.

The assets of the Long-term Investment portfolio are primarily invested in securities with maturities longer than five years. The longer maturity range is more sensitive to interest rate changes; however, the longer duration structure of the portfolio provides a better match to the long duration characteristics of the retirement systems' liabilities. At year-end, pensions and other employee benefit plans owned 98% of the Long-term Investment portfolio.

The Long-term Investment portfolio holds investments in Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) mortgage pass through pools. Critical to the pricing of these securities are the specific features of the cash flows from the interest and principal payments of the underlying mortgages. Therefore, these valuations are very sensitive to the potential of principal prepayments by mortgagees in periods of declining interest rates. Also, included within the Long-term Investment portfolio

are U.S. government agencies and corporate bonds which carry call options in which the issuer has the option to prepay the principal at certain dates over the life of the security. As such, these types of securities are more sensitive to the decline in long-term interest rates as similar securities without call options.

Credit Risk. General Statute 147-69.1 specifies the cash investment options for the Short-term Investment portfolio. The statute limits credit risk by restricting the portfolio's corporate obligations, asset-backed securities, and commercial paper to securities that bear the highest rating of at least one nationally recognized rating service and do not bear a rating below the highest by any nationally recognized rating service. General Statute 147-69.2 specifies the cash investment options for the Long-term Investment portfolio. The statute limits credit risk by restricting the portfolio's asset-backed securities and corporate obligations to securities that bear one of the four highest ratings of at least one nationally recognized rating service and do not bear a rating below one of the four highest ratings by any nationally recognized rating service. In the Long-term Investment portfolio, all holdings were rated BBB (or equivalent) or higher at the time of purchase by all three nationally recognized rating agencies.

At year-end, the Investment Pool had the following credit quality distribution for securities with credit exposure (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount by Credit Rating - Moody's/S&P/Fitch				
	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A	Baa/BBB	Ba/BB and Below
U.S. agencies	\$ 12,616,007	\$ 147,942	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Domestic corporate bonds	583,590	3,143,277	4,442,465	1,799,798	172,878
Securities purchased with cash collateral under securities lending program:					
Asset-backed securities	8,590,513	49,608	—	—	—
Repurchase agreements	3,388,405	—	—	—	—
Domestic corporate bonds	2,728,436	4,143,306	3,852,927	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 27,906,951</u>	<u>\$ 7,484,133</u>	<u>\$ 8,295,392</u>	<u>\$ 1,799,798</u>	<u>\$ 172,878</u>

Custodial Credit Risk. For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the State Treasurer will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year-end, the investments purchased with cash collateral under the securities lending program of \$22.8 billion were exposed to custodial credit risk since the securities were held by the counterparty and were not registered in the name of the State Treasurer. As required by contractual agreements, a third party agent holds these assets for the benefit of a dedicated Treasurer's account. This agreement fully indemnifies the Treasurer for any third party defaults or losses. All other investments of the Investment Pool were not exposed to custodial credit risk at year-end and no custodial credit risk policy has been adopted for these investment types.

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Foreign Currency Risk. At year-end, the Investment Pool's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Currency	Carrying Value by Investment Type				Total
	Equity	Alternative	Real-Estate		
	Based Trust - International	Investment - Private Equity Investment Partnerships	Trust Fund Investment Partnerships		
Euro	\$ 2,980,049	\$ 378,326	\$ 130,086	\$ 3,488,461	
Pound Sterling	1,864,669	—	51,605	1,916,274	
Japanese Yen	1,859,074	—	44,035	1,903,109	
Swiss Franc	627,644	—	795	628,439	
Hong Kong Dollar	505,935	—	41,590	547,525	
Australian Dollar	347,017	—	22,303	369,320	
Canadian Dollar	240,522	—	736	241,258	
Swedish Krona	179,545	—	2,293	181,838	
South Korean Won	146,173	—	—	146,173	
New Taiwan Dollar	136,612	—	—	136,612	
Other Currencies	832,301	—	12,747	845,048	
Total	\$ 9,719,541	\$ 378,326	\$ 306,190	\$ 10,404,057	

Although there is no formally adopted investment policy, the State Treasurer's investment policy permits up to 20% of the retirement systems' invested assets to be in international securities. At year-end, the retirement systems had approximately 14.4% invested in international securities.

Securities Lending

Based on the authority provided in General Statute 147-69.3(e), the State Treasurer lends securities from its Investment Pool to broker-dealers and other entities (borrowers) for collateral that will be returned for the same securities in the future. The Treasurer's securities custodian manages the securities lending program. During the year the custodian lent U.S. government and agency securities, GNMA's, corporate bonds and notes for collateral. The custodian is permitted to receive cash, U.S. government and agency securities, or irrevocable letters of credit as collateral for the securities lent. The collateral is initially pledged at 102% of the market value of the securities lent, and additional collateral is required if its value falls to less than 100% of the market value of the securities lent. There are no restrictions on the amount of loans that can be made. Substantially all security loans can be terminated on demand by either the State Treasurer or the borrower. The State Treasurer cannot pledge or sell the collateral securities received unless the borrower defaults.

The cash collateral received is invested by the custodian agent and held in a separate account in the name of the State Treasurer. The weighted average maturities of the cash collateral investments generally match the weighted average maturities of the securities lent. While cash can be invested in securities ranging from overnight to five years, the custodian agent is not permitted to make investments where the weighted average maturity of all investments exceeds 30 days. At year-

end, the weighted average maturity of investments was approximately 23 days.

At year-end, the State Treasurer had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the Treasurer owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the State. The securities custodian is contractually obligated to indemnify the Treasurer for certain conditions, the two most important are default on the part of the borrowers and failure to maintain the daily mark-to-market on the loans.

Interest Rate Risk and Credit Risk. The policies for investments purchased with cash collateral under the securities lending program are set forth in the contract with the securities custodian. Contractually, asset-backed securities must bear the highest rating of at least one nationally recognized rating service. The expected maturity shall not exceed five years and securities having a final maturity greater than two years will be in floating rate instruments with interest rate resets occurring at no greater than 90-day intervals to minimize the effect of interest rate fluctuations on their valuations. The securities pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements are limited to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies, or specified bank or corporate obligations. As directed by the State Treasurer, repurchase counterparties are limited to specific counterparties with specific dollar limits per counterparty. Corporate bonds and notes, including bank holding company obligations, rated AA must have a final maturity no greater than three years. Securities rated A must have a final maturity no greater than two years. No more than five percent of the cash collateral may be invested in a single issue.

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Bond Proceeds Investment Accounts

The State Treasurer has established separate investment accounts for each State bond issue to comply with Internal Revenue Service regulations on bond arbitrage. A private investment company under contract with the State Treasurer manages these separate accounts. The investments are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. In the State's financial statements, each fund's equity in these accounts is reported as investments.

At year-end, the bond proceeds investment accounts had the following investments and maturities (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
Commercial paper	\$ 39,975	11
Repurchase agreements	264,037	3
Total investments	<u>\$ 304,012</u>	

Interest Rate Risk and Credit Risk. As established in the contract with the private investment company, all bond proceeds are managed in compliance with General Statute 147-69.1, which limits credit risk as described above, and can only be invested in short-term maturities with the average maturity ranging between overnight to six months based on the liquidity needs of the investment accounts. At year-end, Standard and Poor's rated investments in commercial paper as A-1.

Custodial Credit Risk. Investments purchased with bond proceeds were exposed to custodial credit risk since the securities were held by the counterparty and were not registered in the name of the State Treasurer. There is no custodial policy related to these securities.

University of North Carolina (UNC) Hospitals Investment Account

The State Treasurer has contracted with an external party (Trustee) to create the University of North Carolina Hospitals at Chapel Hill Trust (Trust). The UNC Hospitals are the only depositor in the Trust. However, the Trust is a participant of a commingled equity investment fund. The Trustee manages the assets, primarily in equity and equity-based securities in accordance with the General Statutes. The Trustee maintains custody of the underlying securities in the name of the Trust, services the securities, and maintains all related accounting records. The investments are valued at fair market value using market prices provided by third party professionals.

At year-end, the UNC Hospitals investment account maintained by the State Treasurer had the following investments (settled transactions) (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount
Other securities:	
Equity based trust - domestic	\$ 244,871
Equity based trust - international	87,638
Total investment securities	<u>\$ 332,509</u>

Foreign Currency Risk. There is no formally adopted investment policy to limit foreign currency exposure. At year-end, the UNC Hospitals investment account's exposure to foreign currency was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Currency	Carrying Value by Investment Type
	Equity Based Trust-International
Euro	\$ 22,056
Pound Sterling	14,781
Japanese Yen	13,353
Swiss Franc	5,760
Canadian Dollar	5,158
Australian Dollar	4,326
Hong Kong Dollar	3,828
South Korean Won	3,144
Brazil Cruzeiro Real	2,118
Swedish Krona	1,257
Danish Krone	1,237
Norwegian Krone	1,233
Russian Rouble	1,105
Malaysian Dollar	1,008
China Yuan Renminbi	900
Other Currencies	7,055
Total	<u>\$ 88,319</u>

Note: The totals in this table do not agree to the totals disclosed in the investment table above because this foreign currency table includes equities based on trade date while the investment table is reported on settle date.

Public Hospitals Investment Account

The State Treasurer has contracted with an external party (Trustee) to create the Public Hospitals investment account. The investment account currently consists of Margaret R. Pardee Hospital Trust and New Hanover Regional Medical Center Trust. These Trusts are part of a commingled equity investment fund. The Trustee manages the assets, primarily in equity and equity-based securities in accordance with the General Statutes. The Trustee maintains custody of the underlying securities in the name of the Trust, services the securities, and maintains all related accounting records. The

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investments are valued at fair market value using market prices provided by third party professionals.

At year-end, the Public Hospitals investment accounts maintained by the State Treasurer had the following investments (settled transactions) (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount
Other securities:	
Equity based trust - domestic	\$ 42,698
Equity based trust - international	16,629
Total investment securities	\$ 59,327

Foreign Currency Risk. There is no formally adopted investment policy to limit foreign currency exposure. At year-end, the Public Hospitals investment account's exposure to foreign currency was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Currency	Carrying Value by Investment Type Equity Based Trust- International
Euro	\$ 4,172
Pound Sterling	2,800
Japanese Yen	2,529
Swiss Franc	1,068
Canadian Dollar	978
Australian Dollar	821
Hong Kong Dollar	726
South Korean Won	596
Brazil Cruzeiro Real	402
Swedish Krona	238
Danish Krone	235
Norwegian Krone	234
Russian Rouble	210
Malaysian Dollar	191
China Yuan Renminbi	170
Other Currencies	1,334
Total	\$ 16,704

Note: The totals in this table do not agree to the totals disclosed in the investment table above because this foreign currency table includes equities based on trade date while the investment table is reported on settle date.

Escheat Investment Account

Pursuant to General Statute 147-69.2(b)(12), the State Treasurer has established a separate investment account on behalf of the Escheat Fund. The investments are valued at fair market value using market prices provided by third party professionals. At year-end, the Escheat investment account maintained by the State Treasurer had the following investments (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount
Other securities:	
Real estate trust funds	\$ 23,699
Private equity investment partnerships	24,777
Public equities - domestic	31,073
Public equities - international	10,323
Total investment securities	\$ 89,872

Foreign Currency Risk. There is no formally adopted investment policy to limit foreign currency exposure. At year-end, the Escheat investment account's exposure to foreign currency was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Currency	Carrying Value by Investment Type Public Equities - International
Euro	\$ 2,925
Japanese Yen	1,667
Pound Sterling	1,528
Swiss Franc	840
Brazil Cruzeiro Real	342
South Korean Won	326
Hong Kong Dollar	324
Canadian Dollar	324
Australian Dollar	256
Swedish Krona	234
Singapore Dollar	228
New Taiwan Dollar	178
Russian Rouble	136
South Africa Rand	122
Mexican New Peso	116
Other Currencies	777
Total	\$ 10,323

Local Government Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Fund

Pursuant to General Statute 147-69.4, the State Treasurer has established an irrevocable trust fund (Local Government OPEB Fund) to be used by local governments, public authorities, and certain other entities in North Carolina that choose to fund all or part of their annually required contribution for other post-employment benefits provided to former employees or beneficiaries of former employees of the contributing unit. This trust fund may be invested in public equity and both long-term and short-term fixed income obligations, as determined by the State Treasurer. At year-end, the Local Government OPEB Fund had contributions of \$12.3 million, which was invested solely in the State's Short-term Investment portfolio. On July 1, 2008, \$8 million was invested in public equities, \$1.2 million was invested in the State's

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Long-term Investment portfolio, and \$3.1 million remained in the State’s Short-term Investment portfolio.

B. Deposits Outside the State Treasurer

In addition to the pooled deposits maintained by the State Treasurer, other deposits are maintained outside the State Treasurer by the primary government and certain component units. As a general rule, these deposits are not covered by the rules in Chapter 20 NCAC 7 requiring collateralization of uninsured deposits.

Primary Government

The majority of deposits held outside the State Treasurer were maintained by the Employment Security Commission and the various clerks of superior court. General Statute 96-6 requires that Employment Security Commission funds be deposited with the United States Treasury to the credit of North Carolina. The clerks of superior court do not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year-end, the bank balances maintained outside the State Treasurer by the primary government were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (dollars in thousands):

Uninsured and uncollateralized	\$	50,111
Uninsured and collateral held by pledging bank's trust department but not in State's name		4,704
Total	\$	<u>54,815</u>

Component Units

(University of North Carolina System, The Golden LEAF, Inc. and State Education Assistance Authority)

The University of North Carolina (UNC) System does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year-end, the bank balances maintained outside the State Treasurer by the UNC System were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (dollars in thousands):

Uninsured and uncollateralized	\$	80,221
Uninsured and collateral held by pledging bank's trust department or agent but not in State's name		613
Total	\$	<u>80,834</u>

The Golden LEAF, Inc. does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year-end, the bank balances maintained outside the State Treasurer by the Golden LEAF, Inc. were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (dollars in thousands):

Uninsured and uncollateralized	\$	767
Total	\$	<u>767</u>

The State Education Assistance Authority does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year-end, the bank balances maintained outside the State Treasurer by the State Education Assistance Authority were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (dollars in thousands):

Uninsured and collateral held by pledging bank	\$	163,667
Uninsured and collateral held by pledging bank's trust department or agent but not in State's name		16,816
Total	\$	<u>180,483</u>

C. Investments Outside the State Treasurer

Investments in participating investment contracts, external investment pools, open-end mutual funds, debt securities, equity securities, and all investments of the Deferred Compensation Plan are reported at fair value. Investments in certificates of deposit, investment agreements, bank investment contracts, real estate, real estate investment trusts, and limited partnerships are reported at cost. Detailed disclosures about investments held outside the State Treasurer are presented below.

Primary Government

At year-end, 78% of investments held outside the State Treasurer were maintained by the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina.

Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina

The General Statutes place no specific investment restrictions on the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina (the Plan). However, in the absence of specific legislation, the form of governance over the investments would be the prudent-person or prudent-expert rule. These rules are broad statements of intent, generally requiring investment selection and management to be made with prudent, discreet, and intelligent judgment and care. The Plan does not have formal investment policies that address interest rate risk, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, or foreign currency risk.

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At December 31, 2007, the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina had the following investments and maturities that were maintained outside the State Treasurer (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Investment Maturities (in Years)			
		Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More Than 10
Debt securities:					
Fidelity Intermediate Bond Fund	\$ 233,056	\$ —	\$ 233,056	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. Treasuries	222,049	12,435	106,418	47,831	55,365
U.S. agencies	92,938	5,187	68,185	15,516	4,050
Collateralized mortgage obligations	404,982	16,375	1,180	19,146	368,281
Asset-backed securities	13,679	—	11,996	492	1,191
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	57,715	—	—	—	57,715
Domestic corporate bonds	234,137	11,393	100,586	74,611	47,547
Foreign government bonds	12,479	—	4,522	3,535	4,422
	<u>1,271,035</u>	<u>\$ 45,390</u>	<u>\$ 525,943</u>	<u>\$ 161,131</u>	<u>\$ 538,571</u>
Other securities:					
International mutual funds	342,321				
Other mutual funds	2,667,920				
Total investment securities	<u>\$ 4,281,276</u>				

Interest Rate Risk and Credit Risk. The Fidelity Intermediate Bond Fund, which is rated AA, had a weighted average maturity of 3.8 years as of August 31, 2007. In the above table, it is disclosed as an investment with a maturity of one to five years. The Plan's investment policy requires that debt securities, at the time of purchase, shall have a minimum Standard & Poor's rating of BBB-. Any security downgraded below BBB- by Standard & Poor's will be liquidated within six months. At year-end, the Plan investments maintained outside the State Treasurer had the following credit quality distribution for securities with credit exposure (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount by Credit Rating - Moody's/S&P/Fitch					
	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A	Baa/BBB	Ba/BB and Below	Unrated
U.S. agencies	\$ 92,938	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	—	—	—	—	367,053
Asset-backed securities	12,969	—	710	—	—	—
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	47,953	—	—	—	—	9,762
Domestic corporate bonds	7,074	52,769	104,165	70,129	—	—
Foreign government bonds	—	—	3,030	8,396	—	1,053
Total	<u>\$ 160,934</u>	<u>\$ 52,769</u>	<u>\$ 107,905</u>	<u>\$ 78,525</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 377,868</u>

Custodial Credit Risk. For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Plan will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Plan does not have a formal policy to limit custodial credit risk. At December 31, 2007, the investments of the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina maintained outside the State Treasurer were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount Held by Counterparty
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 222,049
U.S. agencies	92,938
Collateralized mortgage obligations	404,982
Asset-backed securities	13,679
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	57,715
Domestic corporate bonds	234,137
Foreign government bonds	12,479
Total	<u>\$ 1,037,979</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other Primary Government Investments

The other primary government investments held outside the State Treasurer consisted almost entirely of balances maintained by the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan (the Plan) and separate investment accounts held by trustees for special obligation debt issues to comply with IRS regulations on bond arbitrage.

General Statute 143B-426.24(j) allows the Deferred Compensation Plan Board to acquire investment vehicles from any company authorized to conduct such business in this State or may establish, alter, amend and modify, to the extent it deems necessary or desirable, a trust for the purpose of facilitating the administration, investment and maintenance of assets acquired by the investment of deferred funds. All assets of the Plan, including all deferred amounts, property and rights purchased with deferred amounts, and all income attributed thereto shall be held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the Plan participants and their beneficiaries.

At year-end, the other primary government investments maintained outside the State Treasurer had the following investments and maturities (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Investment Maturities (in Years)			
		Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More Than 10
Debt securities:					
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 630	\$ 74	\$ 198	\$ 348	\$ 10
U.S. Treasury STRIPS	1,350	21	1,128	201	—
U.S. agencies	213,423	79,639	9,157	25,551	99,076
Mortgage pass-throughs	163	—	20	21	122
Collateralized mortgage obligations	94	3	63	19	9
State and local government	93	—	3	90	—
Asset-backed securities	18,897	—	3,708	3,960	11,229
Repurchase agreements	245,981	243,574	2,407	—	—
Annuity contracts	28,544	—	28,544	—	—
Money market mutual funds	2,278	2,278	—	—	—
Mutual bond funds	37	—	—	33	4
Domestic corporate bonds	7,654	496	6,592	45	521
	519,144	\$ 326,085	\$ 51,820	\$ 30,268	\$ 110,971
Other securities:					
International mutual funds	50,413				
Other mutual funds	533,264				
Domestic stocks	122,275				
Total investment securities	\$ 1,225,096				

Interest Rate Risk and Credit Risk. The special obligation debt proceeds are generally invested in repurchase agreements. As established in the debt covenants, repurchase agreements with respect to government obligations can only be entered into with 1) a dealer recognized as a primary dealer by a Federal Reserve Bank with a short-term rating not less than P-1 from Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) and not less than A-1 from Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Fitch Ratings (Fitch); or 2) any commercial bank, trust company, or national banking association rated A or better by Moody's, S&P and Fitch, the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. There are no formally adopted investment policies or debt covenants for special obligation debt proceeds that address interest rate risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At year-end, the other primary government investments maintained outside the State Treasurer had the following credit quality distribution for securities with credit exposure (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount by Credit Rating - Moody's/S&P/Fitch					
	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A	Baa/BBB	Ba/BB and Below	Unrated
U.S. agencies	\$ 213,379	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 44	\$ —	\$ —
Mortgage pass-throughs	129	—	—	—	28	6
Collateralized mortgage obligations	59	1	13	—	18	3
State and local government	15	—	—	78	—	—
Asset-backed securities	18,897	—	—	—	—	—
Repurchase agreements	110,560	—	—	—	—	—
Annuity contracts	—	—	—	—	—	28,544
Money market mutual funds	212	—	—	155	—	1,911
Mutual bond funds	—	—	—	—	—	37
Domestic corporate bonds	1,035	3,524	3,068	27	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 344,286</u>	<u>\$ 3,525</u>	<u>\$ 3,081</u>	<u>\$ 304</u>	<u>\$ 46</u>	<u>\$ 30,501</u>

Custodial Credit Risk. For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the primary government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. There were no formally adopted policies that address custodial credit risk of other primary government investments outside the State Treasurer. At year-end, the other primary government investments maintained outside the State Treasurer were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount Held by Counterparty
U.S. agencies	\$ 131,235
Asset-backed securities	18,875
Repurchase agreements	2,100
Domestic corporate bonds	7,577
Total	<u>\$ 159,787</u>

Foreign Currency Risk. Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair market value of an investment. At year-end, there were no formally adopted policies that address foreign currency risk of other primary government investments outside the State Treasurer.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Component Units

(University of North Carolina System, State Education Assistance Authority and The Golden LEAF, Inc.)

University of North Carolina System

The General Statutes place no specific investment restrictions on the University of North Carolina System (the UNC System). However, in the absence of specific legislation, the form of governance over these investments would be the prudent-person or prudent-expert rule. These rules are broad statements of intent, generally requiring investment selection and management to be made with prudent, discreet, and intelligent judgment and care. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (the University) operates an Investment Fund, which is a governmental external investment pool. The University operates the Investment Fund for charitable, nonprofit foundations, associations, trusts, endowments and funds that are organized and operated primarily to support the University. Separate financial statements for the Investment Fund may be obtained from the University.

At year-end, the UNC System had the following investments and maturities that were maintained outside the State Treasurer (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Investment Maturities (in Years)			
		Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More Than 10
Debt securities:					
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 54,105	\$ 2,686	\$ 22,965	\$ 4,174	\$ 24,280
U.S. agencies	20,385	3,245	11,180	794	5,166
Mortgage pass-throughs	68,536	974	2,064	8,922	56,576
Collateralized mortgage obligations	153,046	41	6,015	8,893	138,097
State and local government	4,042	808	414	283	2,537
Asset-backed securities	2,216	—	—	—	2,216
Repurchase agreements	32,557	32,557	—	—	—
Annuity contracts	40	—	—	—	40
Money market mutual funds	205,798	203,356	2,418	—	24
Mutual bond funds	198,359	38,813	48,145	89,478	21,923
Domestic corporate bonds	30,590	5,711	6,519	2,632	15,728
Foreign corporate bonds	270	—	71	114	85
Foreign government bonds	10	10	—	—	—
	<u>769,954</u>	<u>\$ 288,201</u>	<u>\$ 99,791</u>	<u>\$ 115,290</u>	<u>\$ 266,672</u>
Other securities:					
International mutual funds	379,499				
Other mutual funds	421,557				
Investments in real estate	49,676				
Real estate investment trusts	9,005				
Hedge funds	1,039,211				
Limited partnerships	1,015,350				
Pooled investments	347				
Domestic stocks	190,235				
Foreign stocks	9,676				
Other	158,434				
Total investment securities	<u>\$ 4,042,944</u>				

Limited Partnerships – The limited partnership positions are primarily held by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The University uses various external money managers to identify specific investment funds and limited partnerships that meet asset allocation and investment management objectives. The University invests in these funds and partnerships to increase the yield and return on its investment portfolio given the available alternative investment opportunities and to diversify its asset holdings. These investments generally include equity and bond funds. Certain investment funds expose the University to significant amounts of market risk by trading or holding derivative securities and by leveraging the securities in the fund. The University limits the amount of funds managed by any single asset manager and also limits the amount of funds to be invested in particular security classes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Interest Rate Risk and Credit Risk. The constituent institutions of the UNC System generally do not have formal investment policies that address interest rate risk or credit risk. At year-end, the UNC System’s investments maintained outside the State Treasurer had the following credit quality distribution for securities with credit exposure (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount by Credit Rating - Moody's/S&P/Fitch					
	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A	Baa/BBB	Ba/BB and Below	Unrated
U.S. agencies	\$ 3,374	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,646
Mortgage pass-throughs	4,393	—	26	—	—	63,077
Collateralized mortgage obligations	62,622	4,354	15,640	18	3,255	67,157
State and local government	1,247	2,364	196	71	—	164
Asset-backed securities	32	1,396	99	689	—	—
Annuity contracts	—	—	—	—	—	40
Money market mutual funds	39,904	—	163,576	—	—	2,318
Mutual bond funds	40,831	48,968	6,419	2,713	1,328	98,100
Domestic corporate bonds	4,493	5,315	12,938	7,492	352	—
Foreign corporate bonds	35	61	35	42	97	—
Foreign government bonds	—	10	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 156,931</u>	<u>\$ 62,468</u>	<u>\$ 198,929</u>	<u>\$ 11,025</u>	<u>\$ 5,032</u>	<u>\$ 236,502</u>

Custodial Credit Risk. The constituent institutions of the UNC System generally do not have formal investment policies that address custodial credit risk. At year-end, the UNC System’s investments maintained outside the State Treasurer were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	
	Held by Counterparty	Held by Counterparty's Trust Dept. or Agent but not in State's Name
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 17,772	\$ 725
U.S. agencies	11,502	—
Mortgage pass-throughs	16,489	—
Collateralized mortgage obligations	8,551	—
Repurchase agreements	672	—
Domestic corporate bonds	10,157	—
Domestic stocks	6,596	—
Foreign stocks	220	—
Total	<u>\$ 71,959</u>	<u>\$ 725</u>

Foreign Currency Risk. The constituent institutions of the UNC System do not have formal investment policies that address foreign currency risk. At year-end, the UNC System’s investments maintained outside the State Treasurer were exposed to foreign currency risk as follows (dollars in thousands):

Currency	Carrying Amount		
	Foreign Stocks	Limited Partnerships	Hedge Funds
Euro	\$ —	\$ 51,146	\$ 23,333
Pound Sterling	—	5,394	—
Australian Dollar	—	1,360	—
Canadian Dollar	1,308	—	—
Hong Kong Dollar	1,223	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 2,531</u>	<u>\$ 57,900</u>	<u>\$ 23,333</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The State Education Assistance Authority

The State Education Assistance Authority (the Authority) is authorized by the University of North Carolina Board of Governors pursuant to General Statute 116-36.2 to invest its special funds in the same manner as the State Treasurer is required to invest, as discussed in Section A of this note.

Investments. In accordance with bond resolutions, bond proceeds and debt service funds are invested in obligations that will by their terms mature on or before the date funds are expected to be required for expenditure or withdrawal.

Interest Rate Risk. The Authority does not have a formal investment policy that addresses interest rate risk. The following table presents the fair value of investments by type and investments subject to interest rate risk at June 30, 2008, for the Authority's investments (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Investment Maturities (in Years)			
		Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More Than 10
Debt securities:					
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 15,664	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15,664
Repurchase agreements	7,170	—	—	3,657	3,513
Annuity contracts	9,729	9,729	—	—	—
	<u>32,563</u>	<u>\$ 9,729</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,657</u>	<u>\$ 19,177</u>
Other securities:					
Investment agreements	519,132				
Other mutual funds	302,221				
Domestic stocks	20,841				
Total investment securities	<u>\$ 874,757</u>				

Credit Risk. The Authority has formally adopted investment policies for credit risk stating that certain investment obligations shall bear one of the two highest ratings by nationally recognized rating services. As of June 30, 2008, the Authority's investments were rated as follows (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount by Credit Rating - S&P	
	Rated	Unrated
Repurchase agreements	\$ 7,170	
Annuity contracts		9,729
Total	<u>\$ 16,899</u>	

Custodial Credit Risk. The Authority does not have a formal policy that addresses custodial credit risk. The Authority's investments were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount Held by Counterparty's Trust Dept. or Agent but not in State's Name	
	Rated	Unrated
Repurchase agreements	\$ 7,170	
Domestic stocks		20,841
Total	<u>\$ 28,011</u>	

Concentration of Credit Risk. The Authority places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. More than 5% of the Authority's investments are in Trinity Plus Funding Company and Pallas Capital Funding Corporation. These investments are 6.0% and 44%, respectively, of the Authority's investments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
The Golden LEAF, Inc.

The General Statutes place no specific investment restrictions on The Golden LEAF, Inc (Foundation). The Foundation is authorized by its Board of Directors to invest in any of the following broad asset classes: domestic equities, real estate, mutual funds, foreign equities, fixed income securities, cash equivalents, and alternatives.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Foundation monitors the interest rate risk inherent in its portfolio by measuring the effective duration of its portfolio. The Foundation has no specific limitations with respect to duration. At year-end, the Foundation had the following investments and durations that were maintained outside the State Treasurer (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Effective Duration (in years)
Debt securities:		
Money market mutual funds	\$ 27,896	0.08
Mutual bond funds	64,145	5.90
	92,041	
Other securities:		
International mutual funds	167,051	
Other mutual funds	62,714	
Real estate investment trusts ...	30,705	
Hedge funds	179,537	
Limited partnerships	89,396	
Domestic stocks	105,363	
Total investment securities	\$ 726,807	

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation. Credit risk is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The Foundation investment policy requires fixed income investments be investment grade or better at the time of purchase and that the portfolio maintain an average rating of AA or better at all times. At June 30, 2008, the Foundation had investments in mutual bond funds rated AAA with fair value of \$28.773 million, mutual bond funds rated AA with fair value of \$35.372 million, and an unrated money market mutual fund with a fair value of \$27.896 million.

Foreign Currency Risk. Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair market value of an investment. At year-end the Foundation has no formally adopted policies that address foreign currency risk.
